SEARLY ALL THE APPROPRIATION BILLS SENT TO THE PRESIDENT-CROWDS ATTEND THE DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS

OF BOTH HOUSES. Washington, March 3.-The last day's session of he LIVth Congress opened with a drizzling rain-storm which must have dimmed the hopes of those who had anticipated fine weather for Inauguration Day, but which had little effect in keeping visitors away from the Capitol. The gallery doors of the Senate were kept locked until 10:45 o'clock, and when at that time they were opened the sections that are free to the general public were immediately filled up to the last seat, while hundreds of people were left outside, either forming lines outthe gallery doors or wandering through the staircases and corridors. The section to which admission is by cards from Senators had a few vacant seats left, while that reserved for the families of Senators remained empty for some time after Chaplain Milburn made his farewell prayer, consisting of one of the collects from the Episcopal prayer-book. In order to save time the reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with,

The business of the Senate to-day was principally in connection with the conference reports. The be reported was on the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. It was not a final report, however, as the conferrees had falled to reach an agreement on the series of Senate amendments appropriating various sums for the charitable institutions of the city. The partial report was agreed to, and a further conference was ordered.

The next conference report was on the bill to amend the laws relating to navigation. This is the bill for which Senator Frye (Rep., Me.) was attacked, on the idea that it restored flogging in the American merchant marine. In his explanation to-day he showed that the object of the bill was to relieve sailors who were subjected to assault or im-prisonment on the part of a captain or officer from the onus of proof that the assault was inspired by malice, hatred or revenge"-words used in the existing law. He also showed that flogging in the American merchant marine was prohibited by an act passed in 1850, so that those who made such a charge against him were, he said, fools or insane. The conference report was agreed to.

The final conference report was made on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and was agreed to without any question or discussion. That on the Indian Appropriation bill was only partial. The points that were still left open were as to contract schools, the Five Civilized Tribes, the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah and the fees of attorneys for the Old Settlers, or Cherokee Ind-A further conference was ordered on these unadjusted matters.

The next conference report acted on was on the till relating to copyrights, which Mr. Platt (Rep., (conn.) said had nothing to do with newspapers and only prohibited the false use of the word "conyrighted." The report was agreed to.

The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill gave rise to a long discussion and was finally agreed to and a new conference ordered The controverted matters that were left open were as to the increase of the Navy by torpedo-boats and the limitation of the price of armor-plate to

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) inquired whether the vote of the Senate defeating the proposition for the establishment of armor works by the Government could be reconsidered. "We are in no big hurry," he said. "These three battle-ships now under construction are not so necessary to the velfare of the country that the Senate should be on the double-quick to give these iron and steel monopolists a high price for armor plate. Let us

monopolists a high price for armor plate. Let us be reasonable and decent."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) remarked that the discussion was interesting but that it did not bear on the question before the Sch. ic, which was on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. Hillman—I suppose it is in order to reconsider the vote rejecting that amendment.

Mr. Ridle—No. sir. That matter has gone out of cur jurisdiction. The Lenate voted on the amendments by yeas and hays, and voted it down.

Mr. Tillman—But I have seen the Senate do a thing at night, and turn around the next morning and undo in its cooler moments some of the foolish things it had done at night.

The discussion was continued by Senators Gorman argued against a Government manufacturing establishment, declaring that with it the plate instead of costing \$500 a ton would cost \$1,000.

In allusion to a remark of Mr. Gorman as to the action of the Senate on this subject last session. Mr. Tillman exclaimed, "That was when we were all drunk with politics."

"I was not drunk with politics," Mr. Gorman said, "I dealt with the question then precisely as I deal with it now. It was a subject entirely out of politics."

said. 'I dealt with the question then precisely as I deal with it now. It was a subject entirely out of politics'

"I beg to suggest," said Mr. Tillman, "that the exigencles of the situation required that these three large establishments should be kept at work and might be induced—as they were all Republicans—to contribute handsomely to the campaign fund. I do not know how that was. I am merely guessing, I am just shooting in the air," (Laughter.)

Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.) presented a paper detailing the scenes in Carpenter Hail, Philadelphia, on March 4, 1797, when Washington delivered his farewell address and took his leave of official life; and he asked that the paper be published in "The Record." It would do no harm, Mr. Gordon said, to revive that scene when George Washington, in his severely plain black suit, was bidding farewell to his weeping hearers and when John Adams, his successor in the Presidency, sat in his no less severely plain drab suit, with his 'ruffle-bound' hand covering his face, wet with tears, as the Father of his Country was uttering t ose solemn, golden and ever-loving words. The paper was ordered printed in 'The Record."

Mr. Dubois (Silver, Idaho), chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, presented the report of that committee in the case of the inquiry into the issue of patents for lands in the Perrine grant in Florida, and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.) presented a minority report. The majority report justifies the action of the Department, while the minority report favors the annument of the patents and the opening of the lands to public settlement. Both reports were ordered printed, and went over without action.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) made a statement on the subject of the new Library Building apropos of a lecture delivered a few days ago by Major, or Colone, Green, superintendent of the building, in which it was said that the building had not been erected on the plans of Smithmeyer & Pelz, the architects.

lecture delivered a few days ago by Major, of one net, Green, superintendent of the building, in which it was said that the building had not been erected on the plans of Smithmeyer & Pelz, the architects. Mr. Vest expressed his astonishment that such a statement could have been made, in view of the fact that on a sliver plate now in the library is an inscription prepared by General Casey naming Smithmeyer & Pelz and his own son as the architects. He described the building as "a dream of beauty," and said that nothing in Europe equalled it and that even the magnificent Cathedral of Cologne did not approximate it for architectural beauty. It was a serious matter to take the credit for it from Smithmeyer & Pelz, who had been engaged upon the work for thirteen years and had been paid by the Government for their work. In the intervals between action on the conference reports House bills on the calendar, unobjected to, were taken up, and a number of them were passed. At 6 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m. THE SENATE'S NIGHT SESSION. THE SENATE'S NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate resumed its session at 8 p. m., but in the absence of a quorum there was no attempt to transact business. The Senators who were present beguiled the time in chatting with each other, and the crowds in the galleries sat patiently waiting for the preceedings to begin. Senator Kyle (Pop. S. D.) made his first appearance in the Chamber



In addition to the prettiest and most stylish carpets at lowest prices, we offer special furniture bargains.

ANTIQUE OAK OPEN BOOKCASE (2 ft. 6 in. wide, 4 ft. high), \$4.25.

LASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT & O

104. 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 6T AV.

since his re-election, and Senstor Sherman (Rep. Ohio) celebrated his last night in the Senate by putting in an early appearance. Senators Pugh (Dem., Ala.), Hill (Dem., N. Y.) and Palmer (Dem., Ill.) were others of the retiring Senators who were not absentees. It was just 9 o'clock when a quorum was announced to be present.

Senators Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Walthall (Dem., Miss.) were appointed by the Vice-President visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and Senators Carter (Rep., Mont.) and Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The vote was taken on the bill vetoed by the President granting a pension to Rachel Patton, and resulted: yeas, 28; nays, 10. So the bill was passed over the President's veto. Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) announced that he would forego any further attempt to pass the Anti-Scalping bill, owing to the strain under which Senators had been of late and the certainty that the bill could not pass without material amendment.

Another vetoed pension bill, that granting a pension to Caroline D. Mowatt, was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 29 to 7.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) having several times suggested the absence of a quorum, thus making a rollcall necessary and a quorum each time appearing, led Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) to enter a vigorous protest against his dilatory tactics. "It was never intended," he said, "that the rules should put it into the power of one man to prevent eighty-nine men doing business-one man who in some conceivable case might be under the influence of liquor; and I think then"-

Mr. Quay-I desire to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that if he intends to intimate that I am under the influence of liquor he-Mr. Hoar-I make no such intimation, Mr. Presi-

Mr. Quay-Is a lunatic or a liar, and I will not tolerate a suggestion of that sort from the Senator from Massachusetts or any one else. I am doing what I am doing in the interest of my constituents.

Mr. Hoar repeated his disclaimer of any personal allusion to Mr. Quay, to which the Pennsylvania Senator replied with a remark, sotto voce, that the mere suggestion was a "filthy one."

Mr. Quay then went on to say that when the repeal of the Sherman law was proving in the Sen

peal of the Sherman law was pending in the Senate dilatory tactics were employed, and the Senate was powerless to prevent it.

This reference to ancient history brought Mr. Dubois (Sii., Idaho) to his feet with the assertion that during that fight he never once called for a quorum when there was a quorum of Senators in their seats.

OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO. THE HOUSE REPASSES THE IMMIGRATION BILL

-CONFERENCE REPORTS CONSIDERED. Washington, March 3.- The crush of visitors to the inaugural ceremonies in the galleries and corridors, and the nervous haste and energy displayed by the leaders of the House in the management of the big appropriation bills still remaining undisposed of spoke even more plainly than words today of the near approach of the close of this Congress and of the Administration. All the proceed-ings to-day were in continuation of the legislative day of Tuesday, and it is probable that no adjournment will be taken until adjournment sine die is unced to-morrow at noon.

When the House assembled at 10:30 o'clock Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) called up the conference report upon the Indian Appropriation bill, which the Senate rejected yesterday. A like fate awaited it in the House, the Senate amendment transferring the Orage Indian lands in Oklahoma to the Indian Territory provoking the greatest opposition. Later a partial report, showing that the Senceded from that amendment, was agreed it was understood that the conferrees had agreed

as to all the amendments except two. A hotly contested fight was made to secure concurrence in the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency bill providing for the payment of the Bowman claims for supplies furnished to the Union Army, adjudicated by the Court of Claims, but it failed. It was led by Messrs Mahon (Rep., Penn.). Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) and Wellington (Rep. Md.). By more than two-thirds, the House voted to non-concur in all the Senate amendments and threw them into conference. In his remarks on this proposition Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that, the House being within less than twenty-four hours of final adjournment, seven of the appropriation bills were far from being in shape to go to the President for his approval—the Indian, District of Columbia, Naval, Postoffice, Fortifications, Sundry Civil and General Deficiency.

In the course of the afternoon, however, final agreement upon the Postoffice and Fortifications bills was reported and approved by the House; also progress upon the District of Columbia bill.

In accordance with the arrangement made yesterday the House considered President Cleveland's veto of the Immigration bill, and by a vote of 133 to 37 decided to pass the bill, the objections of the President notwithstanding. The announcement of the vote was received with applause.

Final action was taken upon the bills to amend the tariff law so as to autherize the sale to the highest bidder of forfeited smoking optum, to amend the navigation laws, and to revise and amend the patent law.

AGREEMENT ON THE NAVAL BILL. Army, adjudicated by the Court of Claims, but it

AGREEMENT ON THE NAVAL BILL.

The House reassembled at \$30 o'clock presence of galleries crowded almost to suffocation with throngs of people curious or interested in the proceedings of the closing hours of Congress. The crowds in the galleries added materially to the confusion prevalent in the chamber, which caused fre quent requests for order. Speaker Reed was forced rules to request the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. The House then, by a vote of 131 to 52, concurred in the Senate amendment to the Naval Apbill limiting the average price of armor-

plate to \$300 a ton. Upon the announcement of this cote, Mr. Routelle, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that for himself he did not fee justified it. further delaying Congress by insisting on a disagreement to the remaining amendments of the Senate, those providing for the construction of three torpedo-boats and a small practice vessel for the Naval Academy. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House insisted on its disagreement and asked a further conference This was agreed to. He then moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments, and this was agreed to. And thus unexpectedly the Naval Appropriation bill was completed, ready for the approval of the President.

The third conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented. The conferrees had reached an agreement on all items of difference but two-the paragraph authorizing the use of sec tarian contract Indian schools to the extent of 40 per cent of the appropriations for 1895, and the proposition to repeal the law giving preference to certain settlers upon mineral lands. The report was agreed to. To test the sense of the House on the sectarian school question, Mr. Sherman moved that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate, and this was agreed to.

The same action was taken in respect to the mineral lands amendment, and this disposed of the

Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.) reported the final agreement of the conferrees on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The House conferrees recompropriation bill. mended that the House agree to the Senate amendment making direct appropriations to charitable and benevolent institutions in the District and putting off for another year the execution of the declaration of Congress in the bill for the present year that no funds shall be voted to sectarian institutions. The report was agreed to, which ended consideration

This disposed of all the appropriation bills except the Sundry Civil and the General Deficiency; and the House at 10:20 took a recess until 11 clock to await the action of the conferrees on those

A DIVISION CHIEF SUSPENDED.

MR. MUNCE, OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. ACCUSED OF TAKING STAMPS WITH-OUT AUTHORITY.

Washington, March 3.—Postmaster-General Wil-son to-day suspended Mr. Munce, Chief of the Stamp Division in the Postoffice Department, on the charge of taking without authority some sets of stamps which subsequently were found in the on of Hamilton J. Colman, a clerk in the General Land Office, who sold them in New-York and is now under bail in that city for the offence. It appearing that others in the Department might We are here to help you make the dollars stretch as far as possible.

The easy terms of our "Long Credit" make our lowest prices shrink still be equally implicated with Munce, the Postmaster-General directed a thorough investigation into the practice which has prevailed for years past of giving out stamps from the Department. He further directed that careful regulations be made for the custody of all specimens or other stamps necessarily kept by the Department and for precluding the possibility of their abstraction by any employe. equally implicated with Munce, the Postmaster-

MR. OLNEY DECLINES A PROFESSORSHIP.

HE WILL RETURN TO HIS LAW PRACTICE IN BOS TON SOON AFTER HE RETIRES FROM OFFICE.

Washington, March 3 .- Secretary Olney has definitely concluded not to accept the professorship of international law at Harvard tendered to him by President Eliot, but will resume his law prac-Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Pulson St. tice in Boston in the course of a month. He intends to remain in Washington for a week after Inauguration.

DOMMERV

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (VIR Brut).

SERVED at the Banquets in Cherbourg and Versailles, tendered by the French Nation to the CZAR of RUSSIA.

KEEPING THE TAX-RATE LOW

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL LAID BEFORE THE SENATE.

THE TOTAL IS \$158,000 LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S BILL CALLED FOR-ACTION ON THE BILL FOR COMPLETING THE CAPITOL.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 3.-Governor Black's sagacious policy of expending \$1,000,000 for the purchase of Adirondack forest lands is being aided by the Legislature by the exercise of economy in other directions. Unless money is saved for the forest purchase the State tax-rate will be increased, and Mr. Black is resolved that no such increase shall occur. Mr. Mullin, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has always shown an economical dis-position, and heartily supports the Governor both in the Adirondack forest policy and in keeping the other State appropriations at a low point. No one was surprised, therefore, when he reported the Appropriation act to-day considerably reduced even from its meagre proportions when it left the Assembly. The total sum appropriated, as pared with 1896, is as follows:

Decrease ...... \$158,640 91 One of the biggest cuts made was in the allowance for maintaining public buildings in Albany, which was reduced by \$50,000. Governor Black on assuming office found a scandalously large number of orderlies, sweepers and other persons employed about the Capitol. Even when he had dropped 125 persons there remained 100 names on the payroll, Another notable reduction was made in the office of State Treasurer Colvin, who has been deprived of his deputy, J. Leslie Hees, and his Capitol postmaster, D. S. Potter. The salaries of these two officials amount to \$6,500.

One of the interesting appropriations is that of \$283,000 for the support of the State Excise Department, and \$175,000 for excise tax rebates. Neither of these items was in the Appropriation act of 1896. After Senator Mullin had introduced the Appropriation bill and made a brief explanation of its provisions it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Stranahan, as chairman of the Committee on Cities, submitted an adverse report on Senator Ford's bill to pay pensions to some New-York policemen who had been dismissed from the force. He said that Mr. Ford had presented the bill under the impression that the Police Board favored it, whereas all of the Police Commissioners were opposed to it. He therefore agreed to an adverse report on the measure, and the adverse report was

The Senate considered Governor Black's bill, inroduced by Senator Ellsworth, abolishing the present Capitol Commission and conferring the authority to make contracts for the completion of the Capitol on George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Buildings. Senator Cantor and several other Democrats opposed the bill on the ground that Mr. Aldridge was not tied down to awarding the contract to the lowest bidder. argued that Mr. Aldridge could, if he desired, give it to some politician who might put in the highest bid, and said that it was a dangerous power to give to any public official. Senator Elisworth replied that Governor Black

would supervise the making of contracts by Superintendent Aldridge. If the Governor of the State and the Superintendent of Public Works ould not be trusted, who could be trusted to act in the interest of the State? The contracts to be awarded amounted to only \$200,000, since contracts to the amount of \$1,000,000 had already been made for the completion of the Capitol.

Mr. Cantor retorted that it was clear that the bill created a little commission, composed of Governor Black and Superintendent Aldridge, which would be able to run the Republican machine, even though the United States Senator-elect had retired, in a measure, from State politics.

Grady pointed out that the first section of the bill authorized the appointment of a Capitol Commissioner at a salary of \$7,500, although no duties were assigned to this officer.

Senator McCarren (Dem.) offered an amendment

Senator McCarren (Dem.) offered an amendment providing that whenever for any reason a bid made by the lowest bidder was rejected the contract should be readvertised. The Republican Senators voted down this amendment, and then ordered the bill to a third reading. The measure will be passed in its present form.

The Senate also ordered to a third reading Senator Wilcox's bill providing that State officers and members of the Legislature shall ride free on the railroads of the State; Senator Grady's bill prohibiting the use of the United States flag as a party emblem, and Assemblyman Finn's bill authorizing the use of the stoop line for the display of goods on the streets surrounding Washington Market.

The following were among the bills introduced to-

The following were among the bills introduced to-day:

By Mr. Brush—Extending the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn Park Department to Union-st., from the Brooklyn Park Department to Union-st., from the Brospect Park Plaza to Fourth-ave., and Fourth-ave. to the Shore Driveway between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts.

By Mr. Koehler—Creating the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Secretary of State a commission to estimate the value of the historical painting known as "The Marriage of Pocahontas," and to consider the advisability of its purchase by the State.

By Mr. Guy—Providing for the construction of a viaduct across Jerome Park Reserveir, from Jerome-ave, to Sedgwick-ave, to be used as a public street.

public street.

By Mr. Koehler—Providing that the Supervisor of each town in Queens County shall deposit with the County Treasurer all moneys in his possession belonging to the county, and allowing the County Treasurer a fee of one-half of 1 per cent for receiving and one-half of 1 per cent for disbursing such money.

such money.

By Mr. Koehler-Providing that the County Judge shall appoint three taxpayers in each county, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political faith, to constitute a Board of County distance.

more than two of within solar to constitute a Board of County Auditors.

The Senate Finance Committee is determined that the State shall soon be able to get rid of appropriations for the Onondaga Salt Springs. The annual appropriation bill, which was reported in the Senate to-day, contains an appropriation of \$6,000 for the superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs for compensation of clerks and other employes, and for the expenses of the reservation. The committee has attached this proviso to the appropriation: "To be available only upon the appropriation be sold or the title thereof vested in the people of the State of New York, free from all claims in behalf of any lessee or his legal representatives; that all personal property connected therwith be sold, and that the State shall cease to furnish brine or operate such works at an expense to the State."

Sunday baseball playing does not appeal to the members of the Senate Codes Committee. The committee this afternoon decided to report for the consideration of the Senate Senator Wilcox's bill imposing a fine of \$50 on any person convicted of Sunday baseball playing in this State.

LANDS UNDER WATER IN JAMAICA BAY. Albany, March 3.-Attorney-General Hancock and State Engineer Adams, as a committee of the State Land Board, gave a hearing to-day on applications of Joseph C. Ennis, Nathaniel Davis, Adolph H. Hoack and John F. Quigley for grants of land under the water of Jamaica Bay, at Ruffle Bar, Long Island. The four applications cover a number of acres of marsh lands which are covered by water only at high tide. The applications are opposed by some Long Island fishermen who use the lands as oyster beds, under lease from the State Fisheries, oyster beds, under lease from the State Fisheries,
Game and Forest Commission. The applicants have
secured title to the adjacent uplands by right of
adverse possession, but this title is disputed by the
fishermen. It is understood that the grants are
asked for the purpose utilimately of building docks,
Decision on the application will be given by the
Land Board, to which the committee will make its
report.

GOV. BLACK'S NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED. Albany, March 3.-In the Senate to-day the Albany, alaren a proposed favorably these nominations by the Governor, and all were confirmed: Henry Clay Johnson, of Astoria, Long Island, as a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration; John D. Stivers, John W. Slauson and bitration; John D. Sitvers, John W. Slauson and William K. Stansbury, of Middletown, as trustees of the Middletown Homoeopathic Hospital; Ester K. McWilliams and Jessie Holland Jewett, as managers of the Buffalo State Hospital; John C. Adams, Charles S. Jenkins, William K. Hall and James C. Graham, all of Newburg, as trustees of Washington's Headquarters at Newburg, and Alice Sanford, of Sing Sing, as manager of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford. GREATER NEW YORK'S TAXES

WILLIAM R. ROGERS OPPOSES THE CHARTER IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

AN UNJUST BURDEN. HE CONTENDS, IMPOSED ON THE PRESENT CITY OF NEW-YORK-MEANS OF RELIEF SUGGESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 3.-It was reported here to-night that the Republican leaders, after they have jammed through" the Greater New-York charter, may also push through an act legislating out of office the New-York Police Commission. This act would sweep away the present Police Boards in New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, and put in their place a Board of Police named by the Governor and the Legislature, which would be in power over the territory of Greater New-York at

the time of the election of the first Mayor next

November. A second hearing was given to-night on the Greater New-York charter. Only one Assemblyman was present, Mr. Austin, and only the Senate members of the Committee on Cities. That is unfortunate. This charter is the most important measure ever considered by a New-York Legis lature, and the legislators ordinarily attend hearings on matters of great moment. But since the Assembly is not in session and hardly half of the Senators are in Albany, the attendance of members of the Legislature at the hearing was necessarily

The chief speaker of the evening was William R. Rogers, of New-York, who made a forcible appeal to the members of the Legislature not to pass the charter in its present shape, since the provision that taxation shall be equal in all parts of the city would increase New-York's taxation to the extent of \$5,000,000 and reduce Brooklyn's taxation to the same amount.

ter on behalf of the New-York City Fire Depart-In his argument to-night he would confir himself particularly to the matters of assessment and valuation. Appearing on this question for the Union League Club, he represented an organizaion of men as representative of the progress, intelligence, business activity and public spirit of the city of New-York as any body within its limits. They were therefore entitled to some consideration matter of assessment and taxation, he said, had been very lightly treated in the report of the ommission, notwithstanding the fact that it was the one subject of greatest interest to the people He read the tax clause of the charter and declared that it imposed a grossly unjust burden upon New-York City. He quoted exhaustive statistics concerning taxation in New-York and Brooklyn. The assessed valuation of real estate in New-York City, he said, was \$1,700,000,000 and the value of personal property \$300,000,000. The tax rate was \$2.14 on each \$100, and the taxes raised \$46,000,000. In Brooklyn the total assessed valuation was \$588,000,000, and the rate varied from \$2.70 to \$4.25 in different parts of the city, an average of \$2.90. This was upon an as-

"Let me correct you," interrupted Senator Mc-Carren. "In no case has it been over 70 per cent of the value."

'I am prepared to demonstrate, if you will permit me, that it is more often 80 than it is 70 per cent," was Mr. Rogers's reply.

The equalized valuation of the two cities Mr. Rogers placed at \$3,555,000,000. The joint budget of the two cities was \$60,869,000. Upon the basis of the assessments of 1896, New-York' share of this joint budget would be \$50.887,000 and Brooklyn's This was an increase of about \$6,000,000 for New-York and a decrease of \$6,000,000 for Brooklyn. With all the improvements in the Annexed District, he believed that the increased bur-

and the suggested as a relief from this alleged unjust burden upon New-York City that each borough should raise and bear its own burden of disbursement. This system, he said, he had explained in detail before the Commission. In closing, he suggested that there was a general sentiment against the proposed measure in New-York.

"Well, there did not appear to be when the people voted upon the question," remarked Senator Grady, "But that was merely an expression in favor of annexation."

"Would you like to have them vote again?" queried Senator Grady.

"I am perfectly willing that you should have such an opportunity."

Mr. Rogers then spoke of the political possibilities of the concentration of so great a proportion of the population of the State under one government. It was quite possible, he said, what had happened would happen again, and that the great city might get into the power of one man.

"We may get another Tweed, a Kelly or a Croker," he said, "and such a possibility is worthy your serious consideration."

Asked why it was that so few appeared to oppose the bill, he said the question forced the answer which he blushed to give, that it appeared useless, as everything was understood to be cut and dried.

dried.

George M. Pinney, secretary of the Greater New-York Commission, in reply argued that Brooklyn and Long Island property, when improved, would be able to bear heavier taxation, and thus New-York in the long run would not suffer from a temporary increase of taxation.

Mr. Pinney was asked how it happened that a payment of \$100,000 annually was guaranteed to five Brooklyn newspapers for the publication of the legal advertisements of the Borough of Brooklyn, and in addition were to be paid for publishing the advertisements of bids for supplies in all parts of Greater New-York. He replied that this appeared to be an error, and if so he had no doubt the Greater New-York Commission would consent to an amendment of

In opening his address Mr. Rogers said he desired first to submit a written protest against the charsessment of 75 to 80 per cent.

den upon the city of New-York would be \$12,000,000.

These figures, he said, were frankly admitted by the Brooklyn Consolidation League, and it was urged by them as an argument in favor of annexation that Brooklyn was to escape some of her taxes. Mr. Rogers suggested as a relief from this alleged

"I wish we might vote upon this bill," answered I am perfectly willing that you should have such

MADISON COUNTY'S CLAIM ON THE STATE. \$10,000, made by Madison County under authority of Chapter 481 of the Laws of 1896, was filed to-day with the State Board of Claims. The claim grows



Agents for the United States. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS , N. Y.

the bill, since its purpose was to limit the Brooklyn newspapers to advertisements of matters concerning the Borough of Brooklyn. At the close of the hearing Senator Stranahan said that another hearing would be given on the charter next Tuesday and that that might be the last one.

THE STATE MAY RECOVER 150,000 ACRES.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE HIGHEST COURT AFFECTING THE ACTION OF FORMER CONTROLLERS.

Albany, March 3.-The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision involving a most im-portant question of law. It holds that the State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission may bring proceedings in the form of certiforari to review the actions of State Controllers in cancelling the sales of lands for unpaid State taxes. question is purely one of a technical nature, but it will permit the Commission named to enter suits to set aside the cancellations of sales by former State Controllers of lands in the forest preserve aggregating 150,000 acres of the most valuable Adiron-dack timber lands. Nearly all of these saics were ancelled by ex-Controllers Chapin, Wemple and Campbell.

When Controller Roberts went into office he made thorough investigation and found that the cancellations of his predecessors amounted to over 150,000 acres, which the State would now hold as a part of the State Adirondack Park if the cancellations had not been made. Mr. Koberts resolved to test the legality of these cancellations, but found that he, as Controller, had no authority under the law to bring an action to review the acts of his oredecessors. It was therefore thought that such an action could be brought by the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission as custodian of the State forest preserve.

The test case was brought against Benton Tur-

The test case was brought against Benton Turner, who secured possession of 7.59 acres, the southeast quarter of township 24, great tract I, Macombs' purchase in the town of Harrietstown, Franklin County, through one of these cancellations. The lower courts and the General Term decided that the Commission did not have the authority to bring the proceedings, but the Court of Appeals reverses that decision and holds that it did. The case will now go back to the lower courts to be tried on its merits. The action is to declare null and void the act of the Controller in cancelling the tax sale.

If in the Turner case it be decided that the cancellation was void, then it will follow, as a matter of course, that ail other cancellations made by the State Controllers on the application of the owners are also void, and the State will get back the 159,000 acres of land.

ELLSWORTH'S GREAT ANTI-CARTOON BILL. Albany, March 3.-Cartoons will become a thing of the past if the members of the Legislature box o the judgment of the statesman from Niagara, the present acting Governor of the State of New York, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, Mr. Ellsworth is the Republican leader in the Senate, and succeeded this afternoon in having the Senate Codes Committee decide to report favorably to the Senate to-morrow his bill prohibiting the publication of cartoons and portraits by newspapers and periodicals, except with the consent of the person periodicals, except with the consent of the persons so cartooned. The committee gave a hearing on the bill. Mr. Ellsworth was the only one who attended it. He spoke for only a minute. He said that the bill carried upon its face any argument that might be made in its favor. He was unable to conceive of any line that could be drawn other than the consent of the individuals whose portraits it was intended to picture. Otherwise the bill would be practically inoperative. It was suggested would be practically inoperative. It was suggested by Senator Malby, chairman of the committee, that the bill be amended so as to rllow the pub-lication without consent of the picture of any person charged with a criminal offence. Mr. Ells-worth refused to accept such an amendment, say-ing that persons often were charged wrongfully with criminal acts, and that the publication of their pictures tended to prejudice people against them. The committee decided to report the bill favorably without amendment. Senator Ellsworth says he is determined to push the measure.

Albany, March 3 .- A claim against the State for

Spring Style Youngs Hats

America's Leading Style.

Admitted by the trade to be the best issued.

Now Ready.

5 stores on Broadway Our only Brooklyn store, 371 Fulton St.

> **两两两两两两两两** An office without telephone service is in the business world but not of it

GROCERIES. No Breakfast table complete without my 48

Blend of Coffee. No Tens please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends. Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of quality and flavor. Sense choice Family Groceries. L. J. CALLANAN,

ALL DISEASES OF MEN Quickly cured at the cld and reliable Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Builinch stre., topposite Revere House), Boston, Established in 1886, Chief consulting physician graduate Harvard Medical College, class 1864, Author of the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation—the Prize Essay, A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN. Price only \$1, by mail. Sealed namphlet prosuccius FREE. Send now. Consul-tation in person or by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Phenomenal Mid-season Bargains.

Birch Bedroom Suits . . \$20.00. out of the adoption of State care of the insane two years ago. At the time the new system went into effect Madison had just completed, at a cost of \$10,000, a new county house designed to take care of the county's indizent insane. The State having assumed the care of the insane, the county house was rendered superfluous.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON SWORN IN. Albany, March 3 .- Henry C. Johnson, of Astoria, Long Island City, the new member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, took the oath of office before the Secretary of State to-day.

SHERMAN HOAR ABOUT TO RESIGN.

Sherman Hoar will tender his resignation before the week is ended, to take effect March 31. Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Captain Nash, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, will, according to present arrangements, be sentenced on Friday, and as soon as this is done it is Mr. Hoar's wish to sever his connection with the District-Attorney's office. His term will not expire until next August. It is understood that Mr. Hoar has been desirous of resigning for some time. He has professional engagements which demand his attention, it is said, after April 1, and while he may remain a short time after that date, it is reported that he will be greatly pleased if his successor is appointed as early appossible. uthority that United States District-Attorney



## When Lincoln Was First Inaugurated

In the "Great Personal Events" series, Stephen Fiske describes in detail the journey of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln from their plain Western home to the White House, their first appearance at a Washington reception, etc. Mr. Fiske witnessed the scenes of which he so graphically writes in the March number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Ten Cents a Copy.

One Dollar a Year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia